Democratic Ratification Meeting in Tarrytown.

SPEECH OF THE HON. AMASA J. PARKER.

MIS VIEWS OF NATIONAL AND STATE POLICY,

A meeting of the democrats of the Ninth Congressional district was held yesterday afternoon at Tarrytown, to ratify the State democratic nominations, and particularly that of the Hon. Gouvernour Kemble for Congress. The meeting was held in the open air, in the orchard grounds that face the Franklin House—the same place at which months since. There was quite a large attendance presen the number probably exceeding a thousand. A plat ernamented with political devices, many of which had done service in the campaign of 1856, was erected for the convenience of the speakers. A band was in attendance and now and again the discharge of a gun awakened the

The meeting was called to order about 2 o'clock P. M. by the nomination of Gen. Aaron Ward, of Westchester, as Chairman, and of the following named persons as Vice Presidents and Secretaries :-

Vice Presidents—William Lawton, Dr. Salmon Skinner, John Immens, Sen., Elijah H. Brower, Westchester; Mathew D. Bogert, William Dickey, Rockland; Hon. John Sarrison, Hezekiah Conch, Putnam. Secretaries—A. H. Lockwood, John E. Marshall, Henry B. Todd, Dr. William Govan, Washington Mickwac.

B. Todd, Dr. William Govan, Washington Mickwac.

REMARKS OF GENERAL WARD.

General Ward, on taking the chair, said:—

Frilow Chrizess—I am very glad to see the spirit whichprevails here. It augurs well, very well indeed, for our
eause. I rise merely to return my grateful thanks to you
of my native county for the high honor you have conferred upon me and for the enthusiatic manner in which
you have been pleased to do it. We have distinguished
speakers here from a distance, and among others our own
distinguished candidate for the executive chair, and I will
not now detain you with any speech of mine; but if you
nek me to make a speech after others are through, I will
do so with pleasure, for these are the times that try
men's souls. I now introduce to you Governor Parker,
for he will be our next Governor.

men's souls. I now introduce to you Governor Parker, for he will be our next Governor.

Mr. Parker, on coming forward, was greeted with cheers. He said: Fellow citizens, I appear before you on your invitation, not for the purpose of speaking at all of the sandidates that are before the public for office, and certainly not of those who are my own competitors for the executive chair. If I were to speak of them at all, it could early be in terms of high personal respect. But I come here to discharge a higher duty. I come for the purpose of discussing, very briefly, a few of the questions in which we all, as citizens of this country and as imhabitants of this State, feel a particular interest. I shall not discuss them at the leagth which their importance might warrant me in doing because I am to be followed by other speakers, and I do not wish to monopolise too much of the time of this assembly. It is certain, gentiemen, that we could not meet for a more patriotic purpose than that of discussing and understanding perfectly these great questions of national concern; and if there is any spot in our State where a man can be most moved by feelings of patriotism it is here—here in your own town, on the banks of the Hudson—in the town which is connected with so many reminescences of the Revolution; where treason was discovered, and from near to where the traitor fied. Two years ago, gentlemen, there occurred in this country of ours one of the most warmly contested elections that has ever taken place in our history. You cannot have forgotten that occasion—I trust never will forget it, because we should learn from a lesson with regard to our future action. It was at time of great excitement. The North was intensely excited. Fanaticism seemed to rule the day. Men became wild on the question of slavery, which was brought into the canvass. It was one of the most important, elections that ever occurred. Happily, the excitement of that day has passed away. The questions have continued to the people was not called out upon them. SPEECH OF HON. AMASA J. PARKER.

grees, the question of slavery would be carried into every Congressional district in the Union every second year, when members of Congress were to be elected, and would set the people of the district at war with each other, agitating and disturbing them. It seems to me, gentiemen, that no candid and fair man, no matter to what party he belongs, will deny that Congress is an unit body to which to entrust the exercise of this power; or that the people of the Territory are precisely the proper persons to pass upon it. If you say that the people of the Territory are to decide the question for themselves, then the moment they pass upon it the whole difficulty is ended. If, therefore, you would secure peace to the country, if you would perpetuate the Union, if you would make the whole country great and glorious and prosperous, as we all hope to see it, then by all means adopt the course that shall terminate questions of this kind as often as they may arise, in a mode which will create the least excitement and the least bitterness among people who happen to reside in different portions of the Union.

At this point Gen. Warm suggested that as the people

people who happen to reside in different portions of the Union.

At this point Gen. Ward suggested that as the people at the meeting could not get a full view of the speaker, owing to the manner in which the stand was built and fectooned, he should stand upon a chair while addressing them. Mr. Parker tried to carry out that idea, but found that it only made the matter worse, as it brought his head within a few inches of the folds of a flag. Some voices called to him to take down the flag, but Mr. Parker said: "No, gentlemen, I cannot tear down the American flag." This happy remark brought down rounds of applause; and, instead of taking down the flag, he pinned it higher up, which caused Gen. Ward afterwards to remark that the Governor had gallantly nailed the colors to the masthead. This pleasing little episode over, Mr. Parker continued:—

up, which caused Gen. Ward afterwards to remark that the Governor had gallantly nailed the colors to the masthead. This pleasing little episode over, Mr. Parker continued.—

I think that this great question has been settled for all time to come by the result of the late Presidential election. A leading republican orator from a neighboring State conceded it, the other day, to be so. He said that for afty years to come they would never be able to get Congress to pass an act excluding slavery from a Territory when it was to be admitted. That is virtually conceding that the people in the election of James Buchanan decided that great question. But, gentlemen, there are other subjects connected with this matter to which, perhaps, I ought to advert. You well recollect the storms and difficulties that seemed to accompany everything done in Kansas. I do not stop here now for the purpose of going back to show who created these difficulties. Neither will I stop to discuss the propriety of the Emigrant Aid Societies of the East in interfering as they did, and sending out rifles, nor, on the other hand, the propriety of the border ruffians of Missouri interfering. All interference from any quarter and from every quarter is against the rule of the democratic party. Their rule is non-intervention in this matter. (Cries of "good.") Their platform is that Congress is not to interfere at all with the people of a Territory, but that they shall be permitted to exercise their right of self government to the fullest extent. Any interference, therefore, whether it comes from one side or the other, is a violation of democratic principles. I certainly do not justify it at all. Nor will I speak here of the violence or frauds committed in Kansas, nor of the great fraud by which atroetites were, for political effect, represented as having been committed, which never were committed. I pass by all this. It has nothing to do with the principle involved. The simple question is whether the people shall be let alone entirely to vote as they ple has been given against the introduction of slavery into the State, and that shows that we were right in another point of view—that it was not necessary to go to Congress to exclude slavery—that for those who wished its exclusion there could be no safer tribunal than the people themselves, who have at last voted to make it a free State. Thoselwho differed with us will say yet that we were right. On this question we regretted exceedingly to see a portion of the democracy of the State go off and vote with the republican party. They were missed on that question. But now] that the struggle has passed by and that we can look back calmiy at it, and judge dispassionately, I am satisfied that there are thousands of them who will come back again and act with us. Many will admit their error, and will say that after all it was a quention for the people, and that that right of the people should not have been interfered with, that after all it was a quention for the people, and that there will be more careful in the future, I trust, how designing politicians at the North, who seek to stir up fanatic feelings and to establish a great Northern party, shall influence them. It is fortunate for us, gentlemen, that the great question is settled. It gives us time to look at other matters of great and visit interest to all of us. Certain it is that our whole thoughts should not be absorbed in this great question of slavery. We should have some time to consider other great and common interests in which we are concerned—for in respect to slavery, we at the North are not at all concerned. We may therefore. which we are concerned—for in respect to slavery, we sit the North are not st all concerned. We may, therefore, look at other questions, and trust that the democratic party will always be found on the side of popular rights and soif government in any questions that may arise between Congross or any power and the people—especially it it be a portion of the people not represented in Congross. The democratic party has been aways found on that side. Its sympathies have not been aways found on that side. Its sympathies have not been aways found on that side. Its sympathies have not been continued even to the limits of the government to invite emigration from abroad. One of the givevances of which we complained in our Declaration of Independence was that the British king had refused to sanction had favoring emigration to this country, and had failed to encourage it. The democratic party has been ever found the friend of the emigrant. It has encouraged emigration, because it is plant that it is for the interest of the country. Every load of emigrants that arrives here adds to the national wealth. It is not mean to stop and count the few follars than emigrant may have in discriming with his family in the West; that is the smallest of the public gain. But overy emigrant adds to the national wealth. It has not a dollar in his pockst and has a strong arm and a willing heart, hears a valuable acquisition to the wealth of the country. Inplasse, I take it would be a Bobling, by which he can eventually a strong which had not be country. Inplasse, and when a man comes here from abroad, whether the brings with him the genless and learning of an Agassa, or the skill of a Bobling, by which he can eventually suppose the men and it cannot be made a fine of the country. In a strong arm and a willing heart of the moner's and artisan's skill to work our mines and occupied that position, from the foundation of the government, and entire the proper of the country in the country in the country in the foundation of the government, and of

been forgotten in the agitation of the slavery question in Kansas. We have been governing Kansas and not governing New York. There will be time now, I trust, to return to our own State and look a little to our own affairs, in which we all have a very great interest. If you will make use of these moments or repose to look back at the legislation of the last few years, you will find that there is ample room for interference and reform. The democrats claim a strict construction of the constitution. It is a cardinal rule of their faith that the constitution shall be construed strictly. In this they differ from their opponents, and now if you look over your statute books, with the statutes in one hand and the constitution in the other, you will see that laws have been passed in open defiance of the constitution. The constitution is made for the protection of the citizen against the Legislature; and yet you hear it complained of on every side that unconstitutional lawsare passed. For the city of New York a Police bill has been passed, which, if not a violation, is certainly an evasion of the constitution. By it men are placed in power who are not thosen by the people of the city and are not responsible to the people of the city for their acts. And this is but one of a series of acts of usurpation on the part of the Legislature against the citizens of New York. I need not stop to enumerate them particularly. It is enough to say that the public mind should be directed to this subject to see whether it is not necessary to use extraordinary care to prevent a recurrence of these matters.

Mr. Parker proceeded to discuss the question of the

Mr. Parker proceeded to discuss the question of the canais. He did so at considerable length, advocating the completion and extension of the canals, and then placing them in a condition of the highest possible adequacy, and arguing against the policy of alienating them or disposing of them for the benefit of any corporation.

He was followed by the candidate, the Hon. Mr. Kemble, and by General Ward, Mr. Scrughan and others.

The Venezuelan Commissioners

THANK OUR COMMON COUNCIL FOR I the Venezuelan Commissioners had an audience with them at 3 P. M. yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen. The four Commissioners, P. J. Rojas, Gen. J. da Austria, Miguel Mujica and Dr. M. Paez, (son of Gen. Paez,) were present, besides all the other Venezulans, about twenty in number, who were in town. Many Cubans and citizens of Central and South American States were also

night. All the other citizens of that republic who are here at present will accompany him.

It is probable that public ovations will be given the Commissioners and Gen. Paez in Philadelphia and Washington before their departure. Gen. Pagz was not presen at the meeting yesterday. He is said to be out of town. The Venezuelan Commissioners were introduced to the Committee of the Common Council by Mayor Tiemann

The Venezucian Commissioners were introduced to the Committee of the Common Council by Mayor Tiemann, after which P. J. Rojas, President of the Commissioners, addressed the assembly as follows:—

SPEECH OF P. J. ROJAS.

The gratitude of Venezucia brings us, sir, into the presence of this honorable Corporation. In the days of her misfortunes, when the republic mourned her liberties, her peace and her credit, she rejected in secret at the cordiality with which her dispersed sons were received in a foreign land, and was proud to know that the best loved of them all—the protector of those liberties, the supporter of that peace and the founder of that credit, the victim of the then prevailing despotism—was welcomed to this metropolis with distinguished honors.

The day was not distant when that people arose in their might, cast off their oppressors, and presented themselves to the world with renewed titles to respect. Venezuela is free, and sends us to fulfil to-day an obligation contracted during her adversity.

The splendid crailon, of which General Jose Antonio Paez was the object, when, as an exile, he knocked at the gates of this Union, was the generous act of the Corporation which I now address. In doing homoge to the man, you honored his republican principles; honoring the citizen, you honored his republican principles; honoring the citizen, you honored his republican principles; honoring the citizen, you honored the country which gave him birth, and to whose welfare he had yielded himself in sacrifice. It was yours to change to laurels the marty's crown, which pressed the brow of our warrior stateman; and in thus sustaining the defender of popular sovereignty, you fulminated an anathema against abuse and tyranny. For this act Venezuela owes you a debt of gratitude, and in the full flush of trimuch her National Convention has decreed a vote of thanks, which it is now our pleasing duty to tender in the name of that illustrious body.

Accept these thanks, gentlement, they come from a weak and unfortunate people

Mr. Roas then read the decree of the Venezuelan Convention recalling Gen. Pacz and thanking the city authorities for the protection extended towards him. The decree was published on the occasion of their reception at the Metropolitan Hotel.

simple of successful free government to the means are witworld.

Of our own sincerity in this wish, you, gentlemen, are witnesses, and when you return to your countrymen, you can
bear to them the evidence of the good feeling and friendship
of the republic of North America.

After the speeches, Alderman Davis moved that the
Mayor be directed to communicate the processings that
had been had to both branches of the Common Council.

The motion was adopted, after which the meeting adcoursed.

SUPERIOR COURT GENERAL TERM. Hon. Judges Bosworth, Hoffman and Pierrepont, pre-

ent, vs. the New Fork and Harlem Railroad Company.— This case came up on appeal from a Judgment entered on the report of a referee. The action was brought on a note taken under the following state of facts:—Stewart & layin, the assignces to the plaintiff, contracted with the defendants to grade the track of the railroad at certain prices, payable monthly, on the estimate of the engineer. prices, payable monthly, on the estimate of the engineer. Nine of these estimates had been paid at the office of R. & G. L. Schuyler, the defendants having their office in a room reuted from that firm, and in the same building. On the presentation of the claim for the tenth estimate, Baylis was told by the Schuylers' clerk that they had not money enough, and proposed to pay \$5,156.70 in cash, and to give the note of R. & G. L. Schuyler at thirty days, for the balance, which was \$5,500. Baylis said if the company had not the money be would take a note with interest added. The note was given, and a receipt signed by Stewart & Baylis for \$6,650.70 was taken. The note was not paid, and the holders offered to surrender it to the defendants. The defendants set up that the claim was paid by the note, and show that its date the Schuylers were indebted to the company in the sum of \$200,000, and that they charged the company with the whole amount of the receipt.

were indebted to the company in the sum of \$200,000, and that they charged the company with the whole amount of the receipt.

Judge Fierrepont, delivering the opinion of the Court, said:—Stewart and Baylis having done all this work the amount claimed was due. It has not been paid in money, nor has it been released by any formal instrument. The defendants have received the consideration upon which this action is found, and for it they have nothing. The fact that the Schuylers charged the company with this note makes no difference in the present case, he was their debtor to a large amount at the time, and they parted with no new consideration in consequence of such charge. To make the receipt of the Schuylers' note operate as payment pro lante, it was necessary for the defendants to show an agreement to take it as actual payment. Merely taking it and giving a receipt in full is not sufficient to establish such agreement. The facts, therefore, are correctly found by the referce, and he has drawn therefrom a just conclusion of law. The receipt given did not preclude an inquiry into the agreement actually made in respect to the terms on which the note was taken, and it follows that what was said at the time was competent evidence. The terms of the agreement, if one was made, are to be determined upon a just consideration of what the parties to the arms calcius said at that time. There was no error in the admission of the evidence, and judgment must be affirmed with costs.

Mrs. Louisa Keppner and two children, of Lawrence Mass., were passengers in the Arago from Havre.

Oct. 18.—This court was opened before Hon. , ingersell, but no case was taken up. The petit jury discharged for the day.

The Morrissey and Heenan Fight.
MORRISSEY NOT INJURED - EXCITEMENT AMONG THE
FANCY.

The report in circulation yesterday that John Morrissey, the pugilist, had met with an accident while attempting to escape from an officer at Buffalo, caused intense excitement among the "sports" in the city, and many of the lead-ing rendezvous of the friends of Morrissey were overrun by those anxious to learn if there was any truth in the report. During the morning there was no person found who could give any information as to the truth of the rutelegraphed to Buffalo, and it is said they shortly received an answer that there was no foundation for the report, and that Morrissey was in perfect trim and ready for the fight. One despatch was as follows:—

BUFFALO, Oct. 18, 1858-1:45 P. M. John Morrissey is in good spirits, and has met with no

accident.

It is said that the report was got up with a view of keeping back the friends of Morrissey from the fight. This, however, did not have much effect, as the five colock train by the Erie and Hudson River railroads, as sell a the Albany boats, took out between two and the hundred last evening. Heenan and Morrissey, from information received by telegraph, are said to be both in safquarters in Canada, about forty miles from Buffalo. Two steamers leave Buffalo at ten colock to night to take on the friends of the pugilists. The fight will take place at Long Point Island, about eighty five miles from Buffalo.

BUTTALO, Oct. 18, 1858.

The coming fight between Heenan and Morrissey causes the greatest excitement among the "fancy." The city is probably fuller of bruisers now than ever before, and delegations continue to arrive by every train. Notorious California, and all the large Northern cities. Both Morrissey and Heenan are reported to be in excellent heath and spirits, and "eager for the fray." The fight will take place near Long Point, Canada. Heenan's seconds are Aaron Jones and Johnny Mackey, and Morrissey's are Dublin Tricks and Australian Kelly. The

A fight came off to-day at Point Albino between two lesser lights of the pugilistic fraternity-Scotty, of Brooklyn, and Barney Aaron. It resulted in a victory to Scotiy Barney giving him a foul blow. They fought ten rounds

The Irish Commercial Flag.
SAILING OF THE GALWAY STEAMSHIP PRINCE ALBERT—PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG TO CAPTAIN WATERS—SPEECH OF MISS ESMONDE—EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY—SALUTES FROM HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S FRIGATE VALOROUS—THE NEW YORK STATE MILITIA AT STATEN ISLAND, ETC., ETC.

The Irish commercial flag from the ladies of New York was presented yesterday to Captain Waters, of the Paince Albert, on the occasion of his departure for Galway. The steamer Massachuseets was chartered for the purpose of accompanying the Albert down the bay; and after she ng complement of passengers, a band of music and two pieces of artillery, she steamed up to where the Prince Albert was lying at her pier in the North River. The Massachusetts had an Irish flag at her peak, and the American banner floated over her prow. Among her passengers was Miss Teresa Esmonde, of Brooklyn, the young lady who had promised to present the flag to the captain of the Albert. On nearing the pier at which the Prince Albert sands who had assembled around the vessel on the adja-cent piers, and by the numerous passengers and crew of the Prince Albert herself. This was responded to by three hearty cheers from the Massachusetts, and a salute of twenty-one guns. The Prince Albert was gaily decked in bunting, both below and aloft, displaying on her mixzen Rogers' American code of signals, and on her force and mainmasts the flags of many nations. She saluted

vessels, was also lying at her pier, and took part in the ceremonies. She was gally dressed in bunting also, an hauled out to a conspicuous position at the head of he pier. On saluting the escorting steamer, by dipping he colors, the compliment was instantly returned and a cheer given for the Indian Empire—the pioneer of the Galway steamers. The Massachusetts now touched at a convenient pier, and a committee, composed of Col. Kelly and Capt. McMahon, proceeded to the Indian Empire, to which invitations had been extended to accompany the escort down the harbor. At two o'clock the Prince Albert left her pier aund great cheering and the firing of guns, not only on board herself and her escort, butfrom various piers on the North river. These scenes were continued till both vessels arrived near the British frigate Valorous which saluted each of them by dipping her flag and manning her sagging as they passed her, which compliment were appropriately reciprocated by the Prince Albert and

Miss Esmonde, who was very gallantly brought for ward by Captain Courtenay and his first officer, Mr. Berrey. After a warm exchange of salutations, Miss Esmonde raised the flag before Captain Waters, and addressed him thus:—
Ladies and Gentlemen, Captain Waters and officers of the Prince Albert—The most pleasing duty that ever devoired on me is mine to day; and whilst I thank Coloned Kelly and the gentlemen who selected me for this proud occasion, I wish the lack had fallen into abler hands than mine. In behalf of the lacities of New York—some Irish by birth, others fired by the enthusism that makes the sex kind-red every where—I present this fing, its silken ground green as the beautiful hills of old you, from the bright alones of America. Across the shield which the genius of America Across the shield which the genius of America Carcoss the shield which the genius of America Across the shield which the genius of America Carcoss the shield which the genius of America Carcoss the shield which the genius of the only really free land on the sign manual of the only really free land on the sign manual of the only really free land on the sign manual of the only really free land on the sign manual of the only really free land on the sign manual of the only really free land on the sign manual of the only really free land of the shield and the hary that deeps upon it are wought by the shield and the hary that deeps upon it are wought limited to be really the shield and the hary that deeps upon it are wought limited to the shield which hard that deeps upon it are wought limited to the shield which hard that deeps upon it are wought limited to the dear mother land. Tell four sister women how free and love heautiful is the country from which it comes. We call the shield which the real that shield which the captain who have the shield which the captain who have the shield which the shield

Mass Meeting of the El hth Ward Demo-

SPEECH OF GENERAL HIRAM WALBRIDGE, THE PEO-PLE'S CANDIDATE FOR THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
In accordance with the call published in the Herald of

yesterday morning, a mass meeting of the Eighth ward temocracy was held last evening, on the corner of Prince and Mercer streets. A substantial platform was erected on a portion of the open space, and a considerable time before the meeting was called to order the whole of the space on and around it was crowded. Every window within hearing distance was thrown open, and each had several spectators of the proceedings. A fine ban which had been engaged for the occasion made the streets must cal with the performance of some of their best selections and when the speaking was over there was a grand display of fireworks. During the meeting the platform was lluminated with immense transparencies that lit up the streets to a considerable distance beyond the limits of the crowd. Altogether, in point of numbers, enthusiasm and

reepectability, it was one of the most successful meetings which has been held this season, and augurs most favorably for the success of the people's candidate.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Joel B. Fox as President, after which Colonel Harrison introduced General Hiram Walbridge, who was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. When silence was restored he addressed the masses. After speaking at length on the issues involved in the approaching State canvass, urging a speedy completion of the canal enlargement and a revision of our State constitution, General Walbridge remarked:—

This yast assemblage demonstrates the interest felt by the

When silence was restored he addressed the masses. After speaking at length on the issues involved in the approaching State canvase, urging a speedy completion of the canal enlargement and a revision of our State constitution, General Wainströs remarked:—

This wast assemblage demonstrates the interest felt by the democracy of the Third distright the manner in which nominations have recently been made in this city, and also demonstrates that whatever opinions corrupt and designing politicians may entertain, the people are always ready and willing to do justice to those who have faithfully ready and in the control of the control

of our free institutions; and when, from corruption of otherwise, we desire his removal, our admirable system of government provides the necessary way to effect it—not by violence or bloodside—not over visibled rights and threatened literties—but by the simple agency of the ballot box—

That weapon that cemes down as still
As snow faskes fail upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of tiod,
Shall we be less careful in the selection of those who are to represent us in the councils of the nation, where the public liberties are to be preserved, than in selecting those who are to have charge of our own private ordinary avocations? These matters come bome to us as individuals—citizens of New York and of the Union. There is not a farmer in our State who does not so direct his affairs as to make them tell with the greatest effect upon his prospecity. He raises the best crop and avails himself of the readiest unrikets. There is not a mechanic who does not tax his ingentity to give utnity and elegance to the work of his hands. This principle per vades the whole management of those manufactures which, like enchantment, pour output of those manufactures which, like enchantment, pour output of those manufactures which, like enchantment, pour output of the season of the readiest markets. There is not a merchant that does not observe the laws of trade, astend to the condition of demand and supply. The exports and imports in his line of trade are examined with care and judgment, and the merchant princes of our great city for shill and devotion to the business are not second—indeed, I should say they are the foremost—in directing our redundant supplies the the test markets of the world. So, indeed, my friends, who among os all have not a direct personal interest as an individual member of this maintenant of the public, and the shift of the republic for the public, and the public of the public provides and the public provides and the public provides and the public provides and the public provides

FOURTHENTH CONGRESSIONAL DESTRICT.—Hon. Erastus Corning was nominated for re-election to Congress by a demoratic convention held in Albany on the 16th inst. DOUGL DORR.—At a democratic meeting at Cincinnati recently, there was a transparency with this inscrip-

AN OLD LANE WHIG.—This cognomen has been used so often that it has low the significance and respectability which was once attached to it. A gentleman of St. Louis, probably Edward Bates, who at one time considered it an honor to be so styled, has lately become disgusted with the Duse of the term. He gave a defluition, says the Demo orat, of what he considers an "old line whig" of the pre-sent day. He says he is a man who takes his liquor regularly, and votes the democratic ticket occasionally.

THE INDIANS AFTER A UNITED STATES SENATOR - SCHOOL Fitch, of Indiana, went to enjoy a buffulo bunt on the Cheyenne river, but with his party was set upon by a band of Yankton Indians, who drove them out of the terTHE ARIEL OFF CAPE RACE.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Vanderbilt United States mail steamship Ariel, Capt. Ludlow, from Bremen and Havre, via Southampton Oct. 6,

passed Cape Race on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 5 P. M. Her news reached here to-day.

The Ariel has 250 passengers for New York. There is no improvement in the working of the Atlantic

The Submarine Telegraph Company have issued prop als for £150,000 additional capital to lay two cables, from

Huil to Elbea in Hanover, and Tonning in Denmark. A meeting is to be held at Paris in November to make arrangements for the construction of a canal across the

The specie in the Bank of Austria amounts to £11,000,000 sterling, and the aggregate amounts held in the banks of England, France and Austria are ——five millions. (A word is omitted in the despatch.)

ditional shares for the first of November.

There were large quantities of tea at Canton waiting the re-opening of trade for exportation. Trade had been assumed at Shanghac

Rumors were affont that there were two French ships of war at Lisbon, demanding the restitution of Charles George.

The King of Denmark was quite ill.

Lord Elgin was at Japan, and United States Commis

sioner Reed at Shanghao.

Affairs at Canton were in a most unsatisfactory state

Cholera had appeared among the Chinese army.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6, 1858 LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market for cotton is quiet but steady at the rates reported per Africa. The sales of the last three days foot up 21,000 bales, of which 1,400 were on speculation and a similar amount for export. Mearrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., however, say that the fair and reduction from former prices.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER. The Manchester market exhibited but little activity, but there was no change in rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Meesrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour as having

a declining tendency, with prices a little easier, though nominally unchanged. The market closed with a tendency still downward. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; Western white is quoted at 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d , and Southern at 7s. a 7s. 5d. Corn dull and quotations nominal; yellow, 33s. 6d. a 34. There are large quantities of Black Sea grain in the market, which are selling at a de-

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Beef is heavy. Pork quiet. Bacon dull and prices weak, with but little inquiry. Lard dull at 60s. a 61s.

Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. Resin is dull, and inferior descriptions of common are seiling at 3s. 10d. a 4s. Spirits turpentine steady at 38s. 6d. a 39s. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Ricc steady. Ashes quiet at 31s. 6d. for pots and 32s. 6d. for pearls. Cod oil dull at 38s. 6d. a 34s. Philadelphia pork 9s. 6d. a 9s. 9d.

Baltimere do. 6s. 6d. a 7s. LONDON MARKETS. Prime old wheat is unchanged, while inferior is lower. Sugar is steady. Tea firm. Coffee unaltered. Tallow

firm. American flour steady. Cotton steady. Police Intelligence.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A CLERGYMAN.-Peter L. Berrien, the crazy Frenchman, who attempted to she the Rev. Morris D. C. Crawford, paster of the Methodist cond District Police Court yesterday, and there examined thirty-fourth street, made an affidavit against the prisoner, detailing the facts, as airceady published in yester-day's HEMALP, upon the strength of which the magistrate committed the accumed to the fombs for trial. That Berrien is crazy there is but little doubt. His conduct and general appearance justifies the belief that he is a more fit subject for a linuate asylum than a prison. As an evidence of his insanity the following copy of a letter (found in his land when arrested) is given.—

GENYLEREN.—Lis with the decest consisons that I account

Having earness well as individuals, I cannot sup longer us this take position.

I call on the conscience of every honest man and true patriot to lend his support to it.

In order to render justice to whom it is due, for humanity and Christ's sake, I most respectfully and most humbly appeal to the elergy and government of the United States to settle the religious matters—to give the Christ his spouse, which has been given before God and man, and which he has acquired at the price of his blood, for the entheatien of the church.

The realisation of the heartful telegraph cable, which unites the two consinents together for the redemption and peace of the world.

liceman Russel of the Twentieth precinct on charge of picking the pockets of Mrs. Caroline Garsner, of No. 327

The Coroners were notified to hold inquests in the fol-owing cases yesterday .—In the case of Levi Spires, who received on Saturday, by falling into a well hole at the corner of Grand street and the Bowery; on the body of an unknown man found drowned at pier No. 2 North river; also upon the body of a man named McManus, who fell overboard from the steamer Broadway and was drowned, about a week ago. The Ceroners were also netified to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man found drowned at Tubby Hock; also in the case of Louisa Limn, a child two years old, who died from the effects of burns received by the accidental explosion of a borning fluid lamp. Mary Tigue, a woman of intemperate habits, residing at No. 141 Washington street, died yesterday under somewhat suspicious circumstances. The police report that the deceased died from the effects of a full received while intexicated, but the neighbors think deceased was heaten by some one. The inquest in this case will be held to day. Susan Holta woman of dissolute labits residing at No. 330 Water street, died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of rajuries supposed to have